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80 West Street
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Volume 5 Number 2

June 1984



THE PRESIDENT LAUDS BAKER

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS



Surrounded by admirers and colleagues, Dr. William O. Baker received the first SASA Medal of Achievement on 3 May 1984 in a ceremony at Bolling AFB. President Reagan congratulated Dr. Baker as the first recipient of the award, and added that "few can match this record of distinguished and selfless service". Vice President Bush commented that the award "is a fitting tribute to your distinguished service with national intelligence". The reading of the congratulatory letters from both President Reagan and Vice President Bush climaxed the presentation of Mr. William H. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence who officiated at the ceremony. In his opening remarks, Mr. Casey stated "It is a great privilege for me to join all of you this evening, when you

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SASA GOES PROFESSIONAL

By proxy and actual vote of those present at the General Membership Meeting at Fort Myer, Virginia on 4 May 1984, SASA is well on its way to becoming a professional association. The only step remaining in the transformation process involved filing the amended charter with the State of Maryland, Department of Assessments and Taxation. Approval is expected shortly. Planning to effect the conversion had been underway for more than six months. The proposed charter changes on which the membership voted favorably are now incorporated in the new charter document, a copy of which will be available to those members requesting same. In view of the charter changes, U.S. government employees may seek membership in SASA without concern for involvement in industrial advocacy issues. The association has for sometime held the view that there are matters associated with U.S. intelligence and security activities which may only be addressed effectively within the framework of a professional association which includes both government and industry participation. SASA is looking forward to an accelerated growth in government representative memberships both civilian and military.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1984

Dear Bill:

Please accept my congratulations on being honored as the first recipient of the Security Affairs Support Association's award. Your extraordinary service and exceptional accomplishment in support of the national intelligence endeavor have been of great importance to protecting and preserving America's peace and freedom.

From the Eisenhower Administration through my own, Presidents have had the benefit of your wise and learned counsel on some of the most critical and sensitive intelligence issues. Few can match this record of distinguished and selfless service.

I am pleased to join with your many friends in honoring you on your receipt of the first William Oliver Baker award.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Dr. William O. Baker
Spring Valley Road
Morristown, New Jersey 07960



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1984

Dr. William O. Baker
The Security Affairs Support Association
80 West Street
Suite 110
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Bill:

Congratulations to you on receiving the prestigious Security Affairs Support Association award. This is a fitting tribute to your distinguished service with national intelligence.

My very best wishes to you for your continued success.

Sincerely,

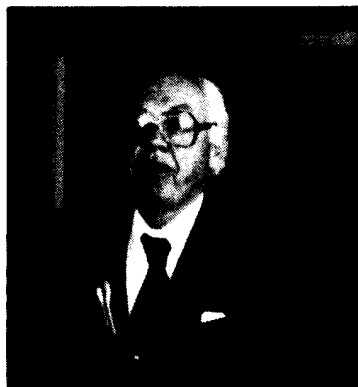
George Bush
George Bush



THE PRESIDENT LAUDS BAKER - cont'd

do two highly important things — establish this prestigious award of the Security Affairs Support Association in the name of Dr. Baker, and honor the unique and enormously valuable service and accomplishments of Bill Baker". He continued by elaborating on Dr. Baker's achievements both in industry and government throughout the years, "Today we are really in the presence of a truly awesome figure". Quoting President Kennedy, Mr. Casey said "a nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors". Numerous dignitaries of government and industry attended the awards function. Among the departments and agencies represented were the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, (Vice Chairman Mr. Leo Cherne and member Ambassador Clare Booth Luce), the National Foreign Intelligence Board, The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Departments of the Army, Navy, including the Marine Corps, and the Air Force. Also represented were the Intelligence Community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Representatives of more than thirty industrial organizations working with the intelligence community were also present. The full text of the letters from President Reagan and Vice President Bush may be found elsewhere in this publication. The full text of Mr. Casey's remarks are on pages 3 and 4, and those of Dr. Baker on pages 6, 7 and 8.

MR. CASEY AWARDS BAKER MEDAL



"Dr. Hermann, Bob Rich and Leo Cherne are not easy acts to follow. It is a great privilege for me to join all of you this evening when you do two highly important things: Establish this prestigious Security Affairs Support Association Award in the name of Dr. William Baker; and honor the unique and enormously valuable service and accomplishments Bill Baker has made to the national security of our country.

Bill Baker's contributions have ranged over many facets and have spanned a long period. The details have been outlined in your program, so I will not belabor you with the many awards and degrees he has received. I was tempted to try to name the 13 patents he has been granted, but I backed away when I thought about the pronunciation problem that it would have entailed.

We know that for over a decade, Bill Baker has directed what I believe to be the largest scientific enterprise in the world. Under his direction, Bell Laboratories has reached the top of the pinnacle, and the number of Nobel Prize winners it has generated is fantastic. Today, we are in the presence of a truly awesome figure. Under his direction, there is being developed a capability to generate as many bits of information — and we're all in the information business — in one second as there are seconds in five million years. Now that is as close as humans are likely to get to immortality.

A good many of us here know of Bill Baker's unstinting contribution to American intelligence, and list ourselves among his favorite admirers, not only for what he has done, but also for the way he has done it. Bill has served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Board — affectionately known as PFIAB — continuously since 1956. No one has had the duration of experience and contact in the field of intelligence that Bill Baker has had.

I've been associated one way or another with Bill in his PFIAB capacity, on and off, for close to a dozen years. I've never known him to refuse to take on something that needed to be done in the national interest, no matter how difficult or time consuming it was. And in the informal and formal discussions of PFIAB, there seems to be no limit to the range of his scientific knowledge — far beyond the areas of electronics and communications that are his primary concern.

Indeed, every time I talk to Bill, I discover some new facet of his interest, historical, biological, cultural, archival, and on and on. During the deliberations in council, Bill has no need to demonstrate or assert his wide-ranging

(continued on page 4)

(Mr. Casey Awards Baker Medal - continued from page 3)

knowledge. When he does speak, everyone knows he has something specific and important to say. And when he takes something on, it gets done with as much perfection as we humans are able to achieve.

There came a time, in Bill Baker's involvement in the national security community, when President Eisenhower, concerned about the state of our signals intelligence, arranged to have Baker Committee Number One established. Bill, then a young Vice-President at Bell Lab, pulled together the foremost scientists of the day. Bill wanted to create an academic atmosphere in which they would work and deliberate to evaluate the task that had been assigned. As a Princetonian, Bill selected Princeton as a good place to set up shop, and the intelligence community still draws heavily on the Princeton group.

During his exercise, Bill Baker established a relationship between the intelligence community and America's leading scientists that continues to this day with great significance and continuing value. And there came a time, a quarter century later, when I happened to be DCI, and the worldwide communications system was in rather a terrible administrative and bureaucratic mess. I asked Bill to form what became the Baker Committee 14 — thirteen committees after his first effort for us. Bill quickly untangled the administrative mess, and on top of his other daily responsibilities, took on the chairmanship of the governing body of that newly created and reorganized institution — and it has worked very smoothly ever since.

The qualities I've touched upon — and that others have touched upon — point up the fact that Bill Baker's service and devotion to our national security are widely known and understood. This is true at the top of our government, and in great breadth and depth in the Pentagon, in Foggy Bottom, at NSA and CIA and, indeed, throughout the national intelligence community. John F. Kennedy once said that a nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors. The Security Affairs Support Association has chosen well in honoring Dr. Baker through this award. The association's new awards program will encourage and acknowledge the contributions to our national intelligence and security effort which dedicated people such as Bill Baker have made and will make in the future.

I'd like to read to you, all of you, two letters addressed to Dr. Baker. (At this point Mr. Casey read the congratulatory letters which are reproduced on page 2.)

I am now greatly pleased and honored to present this specially designed medal to an outstanding person, and inventor, an outstanding leader, and longstanding public servant, and most of all, a real patriot. Dr. Baker, I salute you and ask you to step forward to accept this medal and certificate."

INMAN LEAVES SASA BOARD

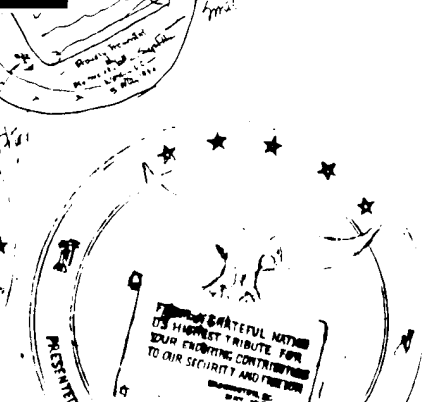
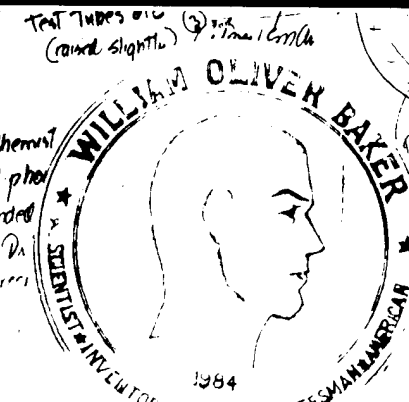
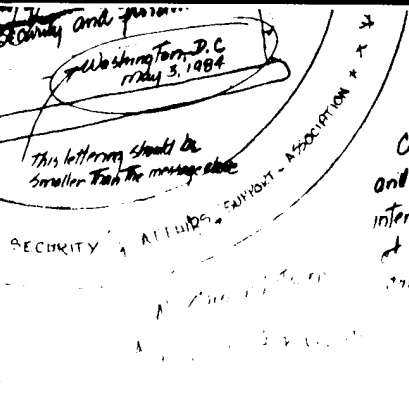
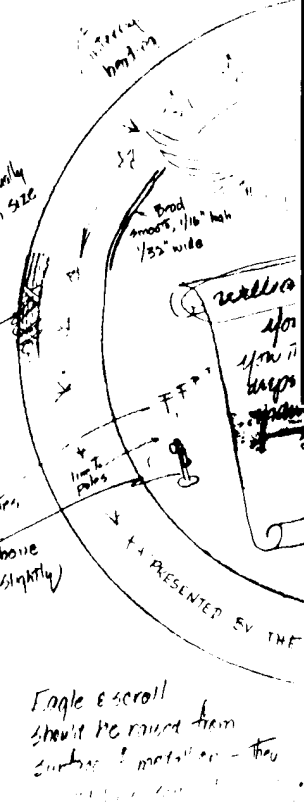
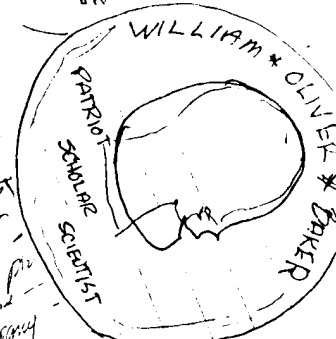
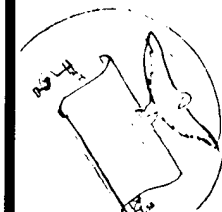
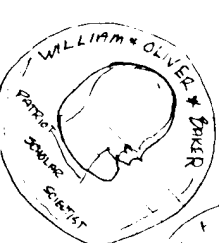
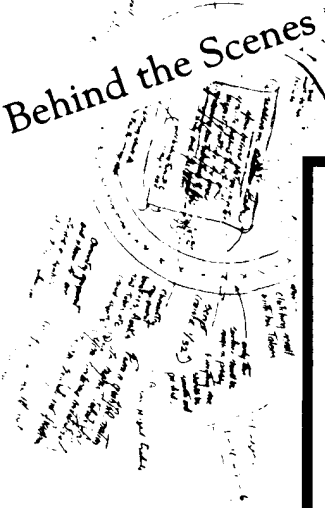
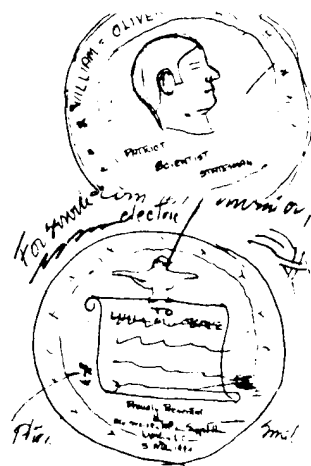
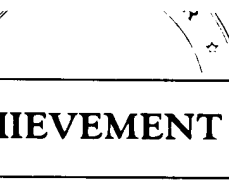
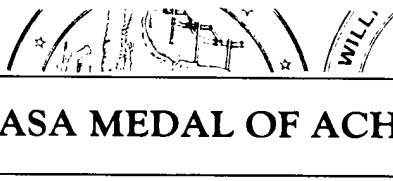
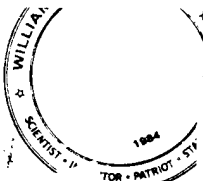
The Security Affairs Association announces with regret, the resignation of Admiral Bobby R. Inman, USN (Ret), President and Chief Executive Officer, MCC, from its Board of Directors. In his letter of resignation, Admiral Inman wrote "I have a great admiration for the organization, but I have a very strong conviction that one should not serve as a director of an on-going organization unless one can in fact participate". In closing he stated, "I wish the organization great success and if you have a special need where you think I might be of some assistance, I hope you all will feel free to call on me". Admiral Inman will be missed. The association wishes him all the best in his challenging endeavor.

BUSH JOINS PRC

The Planning Research Corporation/Government Information Systems has announced the appointment of Mr. James O. Bush as Vice President, Defense System Planning, Defense Electronics and Space Systems Division. Prior to joining PRC, Mr. Bush served as a Senior Staff Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence from October 1977 until April 1984. Previously, Mr. Bush was a staff officer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Intelligence (ASDI) in both military and civilian status. He retired from the USAF as a regular officer in the rank of Colonel in February 1975. Throughout his long military career Mr. Bush served in the intelligence field in which he gained recognition as an outstanding professional.

SASA MEDAL OF ACHIEVEMENT

The medal presented to Dr. Baker by the DCI, Mr. William J. Casey, on behalf of SASA, is unique — one of a kind. Its original designs were developed by the SASA staff in Annapolis commencing in early February. With Dr. Baker's monumental achievements foremost in mind, they sought to capture some his greatness in the features of the medal. As one might readily imagine, innumerable tentative sketches were made as there emerged new thoughts about what the medal should look like. Eventually, the moment arrived when the designs required skilled drafting treatment to develop the fine line sketches needed to communicate precise details to the artisans who would do the actual engraving. Even in that phase of the process, design changes appeared desirable and were made. At last, just five weeks before the Bolling ceremony, the drawings were delivered to the engravers. Because of the elaborate detail on both the obverse and reverse faces of the medal, the engraving process required almost three weeks. A soft steel die was produced for each face. When the dies were completed, each was used separately to strike lead proofs for final SASA approval. It may be of some interest that the Baker Medal depicted on the inside cover of the program for the Awards Ceremony was not the real thing, but rather was produced from photographs of the lead proofs. When the program went to press, the actual medal had not been struck. After receiving the final SASA go ahead, the engravers case hardened the steel dies and the medal was struck. Its base metal is bronze which has been heavily plated in gold. The medal is three inches in diameter. On its obverse face is the profile of Dr. Baker, and the inscription "Scientist-Inventor-Scholar-Statesman". On the reverse face, reflecting the national character of Dr. Baker's achievements, is an eagle clutching a scroll on which is incrimed, "In highest tribute for your enduring contributions to National Security and Freedom". The eagle and scroll are situated upon a field of symbols depicting Dr. Baker's long professional involvement in chemistry and communications. The medal was received at the SASA Headquarters forty-three hours before the ceremony.



FULL TEXT OF DR. BAKER'S REMARKS AT THE SASA AWARD CEREMONY

I do have the privilege of being a proxy for a host of stars — talented and spirited men and women who have both served and supported the United States Intelligence Community.



"Thank you Mr. Director, and good evening to you all, President Hermann, to my cherished colleague Leo Cherne, with his gracious comments, to Bob Rich, with his, and to all this assembly that we hold so high in the affairs of this nation. Frances and I are vastly and deeply honored to be participating in this expression of commitment to the country's needs to excellence, and to the other ingredients of the Security Affairs Support Association, which have been so eloquently and effectively achieved by General Morrison. The scientists and technologists don't usually have as good a word as you have so generously expressed this evening. I would refer to, for instance a somewhat irreverent but typical incident which illustrates this point. The irreverence will be agreeable because there's already been a fair amount of introduction of it this evening. But it does

appear that in this legend, a great and revered pope and a scientist approached the Pearly Gates of Heaven at about the same time and were welcomed by St. Peter, who then showed the Holy Father to a chamber of considerable austerity a very simple, plain, small room, and the scientist to one of great luxury and fittings. This caused the scientist to eventually inquire how he could possibly have had such distinction and welcome, whereupon St. Peter said, "well, we have in Heaven a fair number of cherished popes, but you are the first scientist", but nevertheless we speak with gratitude for that scientists' assembly concerning the kind of things you have so kindly implied about us all.

The introduction by the Director was yet another demonstration of his creativity and ingenuity for which he has long literary distinction. You may have heard of an admirable composition, a book entitled, "Where and How the War was Fought", by William J. Casey. You may think it is merely a commentary on daily affairs! But it is in fact as you can tell from the subtitle, "An Armchair Tour of the American Revolution".

What I note is that he has exhibited there, and put forward since in many forms, a great understanding and devotion to the American spirit, which makes our association on this occasion and always, so highly esteemed. His sense of timing and his sense of place are particularly distinguished elements of this particular book, but they are also characteristic of his whole venture. Thus, I only want to point out because of the gracious biographical references that were made that his sense of place is most rewarding, and appreciated by Frances and me. It is shown on page 84, the first words of chapter 4 of "Where and How the War was Fought" and says, "New Jersey — where Washington spent most of the time with the bulk of the Continental Army — lies between Philadelphia and New York." It is skill in making one realize where you are, and why, that is appreciated by all of us in this community.

The high honor of participation in this genial and eminent gathering is, in fact, enhanced by function as a proxy. There are many kinds of proxies, of which I am only one and, therefore, we should indicate which one. There are many corporate proxies about which the DCI, following his patriotic and distinguished service in the Securities and Exchange Commission, is an expert. There are proxies which are the name of a genus of heteropterous insects. (By the way, these are said to be few in number and are both carnivorous and phytophagous.) I'm not believed to be one of those. Then, there are proxies of the poets. One of these comes a little closer to this evening, when there are so many human stars in this assembly. Keats, in his poem, "Lamia", wrote about the heavenly stars: "Will not one of thine harmonious sisters keep in tune thy spheres, and as thy silver proxy shine?"

Now we are getting closer, because I do have the privilege of being a proxy for a host of stars — talented and spirited men and women who have both served and supported the United States Intelligence community. It is for that sometimes nameless, often unseen and unheard, as well as here visible and present community, that I am so honored to be a proxy, and to say a little. But let there be no doubt that I am their agent, not just doubled, but theirs in many multiples, to receive the kind and generous words of this evening and, above all, to see the cherished and respected features of our friends and associates present here tonight.

For here we celebrate together not only the historic contributions of our official intelligence community to the security and well being of our free nation. But also we share the warm gratitude in how it has been possible, through the foresight and energy of that community and its leadership, to mobilize vital elements of our whole national science and technical and engineering strengths. These elements now serve the historic missions of intelligence in an era in which miscalculation or misinformation could lead to derangement of the planet and its living creatures.

Merciful, even magnificent it has been, that along with the role of science and engineering in providing nuclear and rocket propelled defenses of our freedom and humanism, it has been possible for this intelligence community and its sponsors at the top of our government, our chiefs of state, to apply equally new and effective science and technology to gathering and using knowledge which has so far substituted for the violence of our primary nuclear shield. Virtually all of you here have had a part in this epoch, in which we have known from intelligence either what we were threatened by, how much and when, or what the hostile ideologies assumed we had or would do. And so far, for a length of time unsurpassed in recorded history, total war (whose horrors were already demonstrated in both nuclear and nonnuclear forms in the mid-century), has been deferred, and perhaps — just perhaps — even supplanted. If supplanted, the major element will have been information

(Dr. Baker's Remarks - continued from page 6)

so alert and so incisive that no aggressor could be assured of the ancient and classic victory by surprise, by confusion or command disruption.

But however this turns out, and its turning out may be the fate also of modern life, we are grateful that the structure and principles of our national intelligence community have enlightened and applied the best in all science and engineering for the acquisition and communication and use of knowledge. Nowhere else in our public and private enterprises has there been more or better linkage of the findings about waves and matter, about electrons, photons and crystals, about Shannon's theorems of information and communication, to national needs.

Accordingly, we have seen an unsurpassed exercise throughout the intelligence community, including all forms of communications — graphics, human actions and, indeed, conditions upon and outside the whole planet, where classic methodology, already intensely developed, has been augmented. This has ranged from advanced computers and other digital machines through sensors, high performance materials, communications circuits and systems, photonic and electronic signaling and a host of other capabilities of the frontier of science and technology. Even the launch, guidance, and navigation systems for earth and space vehicles, which have been based on the new solid state and digital systems techniques with which we have had nearly a half century of scientific association and developmental responsibility, have been early connected with intelligence implications.

Thus, it is fair to say that world-wide human actions since the mid-century involving some application of modern technology or derivative machines, have been also accessible to national official observation and interpretation. Even activities with the nuclear nemesis we cited as altering the bases for war and peace, for deterrence and stability, for freedom and tyranny on earth — the bomb weapons and the control of atomic fission and fusion, yield information factors such as trace radioactivity and elemental components of the atmosphere and oceans. These join the information technology and underlying science available to the intelligence community through the extraordinary mobilization of resources that you have fostered, and that we are marking through this activity of the Securities Affairs Support Association.

Yet another aspect of the combining of industrial, academic and governmental knowledge in the furtherance of the intelligence agencies has been the common base thus created among other organs of national security. Namely, the missions and personalities that have been active in, and distributed among, the various centers of these technical and scientific doings have been historically effective in stimulating overall defense innovation and efficiency. Thus, for example, Bob Hermann in his DOD Airforce and NSA roles, Hans Mark in his Airforce and NASA functions, Bobby Inman in his naval, NSA and CIA functions, Carl Duckett in his multiple CIA responsibilities, Les Dirks in his, Bud Wheelon in his, to mention but a few of the numerous specifics we can cite, have all had profound influence in spreading new patterns from intelligence, production and usage. The community has combined the role of knowledge in security affairs and the impact of the Information Age on how government tasks are best accomplished.

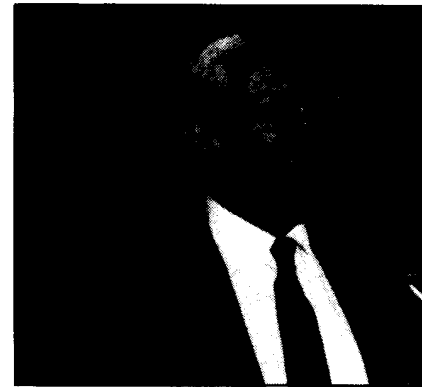
General John Morrison epitomizes this matter of the personality and individual extending the capabilities of a particular service into the larger technical and operational domain. This simply would not happen in less pluralistic or more highly formalized and rigid community function than the one with which the USA is blessed. Of course, it is quite impossible at this time to cite the real scope of individual participation in this crucial aspect of our intelligence resources. Nevertheless, we should use these specific examples as symptomatic of what is utterly necessary for the success of this heterogeneous system. I speak also with feeling about the versatility of our community and its personnel after two decades of collaboration and a quarter century of friendship with Al Grooms, who embodies admirably the human warmth and insight of who people must work together. That is the indispensable element of joining far-out, tentative, but revolutionary science and engineering with the careful, cautious, contained, secret and vulnerable sociology of workers in CIA, NSA, DIA, and all the rest.

We have had, thanks to the ingenious knowledge of President Eisenhower, a leverage point for innovation and mobilization for intelligence in all the years except those of 1977-1981 — the PFIAB. In this period, my fellow members of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board and our esteemed Staff Directors and associates, most of whom are with us (Pat Coyne, Jerry Burke, Wheaton Byers, now Fred Demech . . .) have strengthened the role of national intelligence in the supportive security and of citizens in that venture.

These instances of the variety of people and of modes of gaining knowledge for intelligence, and using it for our national welfare, are further accents on how powerful the strategy has come to be. As such, the strategy then offers further challenges for the future. It tends to diminish or remove a constant temptation of national leadership. This is to say 'we didn't know' or 'we didn't have a warning' or a suggestion about the needs, even survival of our nation. So modern intelligence, even beyond its functions, verily puts on the Chief of State and Government a strong demand for excellence and responsibility.

And the success of modern intelligence in avoiding nuclear catastrophe and in guarding freedom is joined now with an even more subtle task. It is that of guiding our defense and security resources according to the policies of this Administration, so that the economic and cultural aspects of adequate arms will be appropriately related to other national objectives, and, above all, to the evolving threats. In a period of strategic

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(Dr. Baker's Remarks - continued from page 7)

peace, yet with the underlying forces for chaos which are now in every present and potential nuclear arsenal and rocket bunker, this is a challenge for intelligence without historic precedent. We must be assured in each detail of weaponry and operations to have enough, yet we cannot afford to have too much.

From this issue there come into intelligence the highest skills of science and technology, which then must aid in judgments of foreign and domestic weaponry and capabilities, the targeting skills, the reliabilities, the net assessment.

This confluence of events has moved intelligence from the vital, but conventional, element of command, control and diplomacy to the central factor in civilized survival and the balancing of power without tyranny. Thus, we are thankful beyond our ability to say, that we have this leadership of the intelligence community, this DCI, this President, who sees and stands for the strengths for which we live.

And thus, we have needed to mobilize the minds and matter of all our nation, even far beyond the necessary invisibility and quiet of the esteemed professional community itself. Now to have a combination like the Security Affairs Support Association, where there is a blend of distinguished professional and industrial bases, in turn linked with academic talents, is truly soul-stirring, even for a mere proxy for them all!

So I hope we see and feel what a high honor it has been to speak tonight, and to work over these decades, in behalf of these unique alliances. Indeed because of the circumstances of the century of communications, computers, information processing, solid state science, electronics and photonics, it is doubtful that any branch of government ever has had or is likely to have so broad a link with new knowledge and techniques, as does the intelligence community now. But happily it is also not a mere supertechnological automaton, serving rigid missions.

It has been of high inspiration to us all to have likewise involved the patriots and humanists of the President's Foreign Intelligence and Advisory Board who have brought shrewd insights in behalf of these presidents. They have also brought, as demonstrated so eloquently by Ambassador Luce, a deep and wise compassion for the human condition, for the spiritual and humane meanings of America. Thus, she has vastly enhanced the operational and technical missions of the intelligence corps.

So, from the depths of the seas to the reaches of the cosmos, from the computer to the cryptics, the transistor, laser and lightbeam, the intelligence systems have had it early and often used it first and best.

One further aspect of this national intelligence known to you all must be mentioned by this proxy. It is, if all these qualities are so promising, why is there often strident criticism and blatant assertions of failure in national intelligence? It is, of course, because intelligence operates in reality. It is subject to daily, even hourly test. It is intrinsic to the whole magma of actions in a noosphere around the earth. Thus, the incompleteness and imperfection which the entropy of existence ruthlessly, impartially, confers upon all events, whether in the nucleus of the atom or the politics of the Kremlin, show up in the obligations that intelligence assumes. And, as real, but essentially stochastic, facts emerge, it is easy to see and to say what we didn't know at a given time. In contrast, we shall never know beforehand why a given missile missed its course, or a given army missed its command. But this is all the more reason why we salute the courage and commitment of our community, which ever runs a truly sporting course.

Indeed, this reflects a special congeniality between the world of intelligence and the world of science and research and engineering. It is that both pursue the unknown, both predict the unexpected, the earlier unfathomable, the uncertain. This congeniality is what you forward in the remarkable conjunctions here.

And so as always in the Community, we look to the future. Both opportunities and challenges remain unsurpassed. Best of all, our leadership is aware and ahead. The pluralism of resources, such as the SASA, is worthy of the chance there is to make into the best ever achieved, our balance between compelling security and defense capabilities and economic and social strengths. Along that path lies, we know, peace with justice, not only for ourselves, but for most of the world.

Yet, the clear evidence of ideological and political tensions abolishes any pretext that all is well, that pious weakness can prevail. Rather, that Community so eminently represented here bears the awesome burden of informing our President, his government, and ultimately our people, in time and in truth. This informing must proceed so that all the great defenses of our freedom — our military services, our diplomats and foreign service support, our academic and governmental leadership, our vast industrial capacities, our total abilities in science and engineering, and of course, ultimately, our people of America, can know when and how to act.

So, we are grateful indeed, to have this occasion created by the SASA and its leaders, to say that ways have been made in the USA so that the unsurpassed spirit of our career intelligence community can be translated to insuperable spirit of our nation. This is by extensions and combinations of the intellectual and technical essence of this Century — which is the gaining of knowledge, processing of information, organizing of records, and the transmission of understanding.

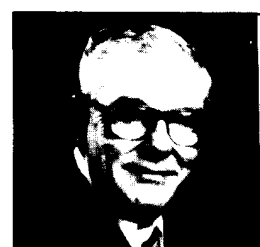
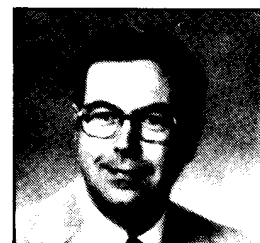
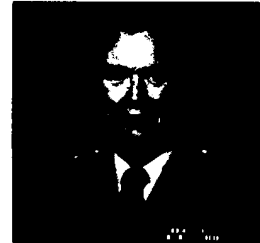
Thus we conclude from a higher reference than we can assemble here — as it occurred in the Proverbs of the millennia ago "with wisdom did the eternal found the earth, with knowledge did He raise the heavens, twas with intelligence He broke up the abyss and made the clouds drop dew —". Thank you very much."



NEW SASA DIRECTORS ELECTED

SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS JOIN BOARD

At the 4 May 1984 Annual General Membership Meeting at Fort Myer, Virginia, seven new members were elected to the SASA Board of Directors. Four were replacements for members whose terms had expired, and three will fill new posts established by board action on 2 April 1984 when the board voted to increase its membership to twenty. For the first time in its relatively short history, the SASA Board now has a membership which includes senior government representatives. These are Mr. Donald C. Latham, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (C3I), Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Vice Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, Director, Intelligence Community Staff, and Dr. William Mehuron, Deputy Director, NSA, for Research and Engineering. Additionally, from industry, the new members include Mr. Clark Fiester, Vice President and General Manager, GTE Products Corp., Mr. Eugene H. Kopf, Senior Vice President, Operations, Litton Itek Optical Systems, and Mr. Nathaniel W. Trembath, Vice President and Assistant General Manager for Programs, TRW Defense Systems Group. Other members of the current board are Mr. Robert F. Welte, President, Loral Electronic Systems (Chairman of the SASA Board), Dr. Robert Hermann, Vice President, United Technologies Corp. (President, SASA), Mr. George Steeg, Chief Engineer, MITRE Corp. (Vice President, SASA East), Mr. Oliver Kirby, Vice President, E-Systems, Inc. (Vice President, SASA West), Mr. Kenneth Caviness, Director, Special Activities, McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company, Mr. George Cokas, Vice President & Divisions Manager, Hughes Aircraft Co., Mr. Anthony Dignazio, Vice President, System Engineering Development Corp., Mr. Phil Henderson, Vice President & General Manager, Harris Corp., Mr. Joseph Hull, President, Hull Associates, Inc., Mr. Wayne Shelton, President, Planning Research Corp./GIS, Mr. Robert D. Singel, Consultant, and Mr. Donald J. Webster, Senior Vice President, Technology for Communications International.





Dr. Robert Hermann

COMMENTS BY PRESIDENT HERMANN

I wish to express my warmest appreciation for the outstanding support from industry and government in making the first annual SASA awards program a resounding success. The entire membership may look with special pride on the events which took place at Bolling Air Force Base on 3 May 1984. The well deserved recognition of the superb contribution of Dr. Baker to the enhancement of our national intelligence posture over many years was indeed, in my view, a most fitting way to inaugurate our awards program. It is the source of great satisfaction to me, and it should be to all of you, that President Reagan and Vice President Bush shared our interest in recognizing Dr. Baker as witness their accolades in letters published elsewhere in this newsletter. Now that the inaugural phase of our program has been completed, we should all be looking forward to the implementation of next spring's Baker Awards program.

A final word — most of those in SASA with whom I have chatted after our general membership meeting on 4 May have expressed their pleasure in the fact that we are about to become a professional association. I, of course, share that view with considerable enthusiasm and am looking forward to a robust infusion of government members. We can use your help in encouraging government civil and military representatives to join our ranks.

SASA MEMBER RECEIVES AWARD

At an 18 May 1984 ceremony in the National Security Agency, Fort Meade, MD, Senior Master Sgt. Karl V. Kline USAF (Ret.) received the Defense Superior Service Medal from Major General Thomas Flynn, USA, Asst. Deputy Director for Operations. Sgt. Kline was cited for his outstanding service while assigned to NSA. He is only the second individual to receive this high award at NSA since the award was established a number of years ago. A veteran of twenty years service in the USAF, Sgt. Kline performed all of his duty as a member of the Air Force Security Service and its successor, the Electronic Security Command with headquarters at Kelly AFB, Texas. Since his retirement in October 1983, Sgt. Kline has been an associate of Larson Electronics Corp., San Antonio, Texas.



LEE'S PLANS COMPROMISED

by Robert Drake
SASA Historian



Mr. Robert E. Drake

Following the Confederate victory at second Bull Run, or second Manassas, at the end of August, 1862, General Lee opted to carry the war north into Maryland and, hopefully, even beyond. On September 2 he launched the Confederate forces toward the Potomac with Frederick, Maryland the immediate objective. Lee wanted to get the war out of Virginia during the harvest season to insure the gathering of much needed crops. There were also hopes that Maryland might be caused to secede, and that a victory might be followed by an advance into Pennsylvania. Lee's target, in fact, was the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. Destruction of that bridge and the seizure of the B & O crossing at Harpers Ferry would essentially divide the Federal East from the Federal West, and Lee could then turn his attention to Philadelphia, Baltimore or even Washington. The war could be won.

But it was not to be. First of all Lee grossly underestimated the condition of the Federal Army of the Potomac, once again under General George McClellan. Most of all, he certainly didn't anticipate that his campaign plan, as reflected in Special Orders 191, would fall into McClellan's hands.

The plan, involved dividing Lee's army so as to secure his lines of communication and supply extending southward up the Shenandoah Valley. This meant driving the Federals out of Martinsburg and seizing Harpers Ferry. Accordingly Lee determined to send Stonewall Jackson's three divisions around via Williamsport, Maryland, then across the Potomac against Martinsburg and up against Harpers Ferry on Bolivar Heights. Two divisions under McClaws would move southwest from the Frederick area and take up

positions on Maryland Heights overlooking Harpers Ferry. Two brigades under Walker would move south, cross the Potomac and occupy Loudon Heights across the Shenandoah River from Harpers Ferry. The remaining four divisions of his army, under Longstreet, would move beyond the mountains west of Frederick to Boonsboro.

The details of this ambitious convergence were set down in Special Orders 191, dated September 9. All movements were to begin on the 10th with the convergence on Harpers Ferry scheduled for the 12th. Distribution of the order was quite extensive and gave in detail the disposition of Lee's whole army for the next four days.

Longstreet, who had argued against dividing the army, promptly recognized the sensitivity of the document, committed it to memory, tore it to pieces and chewed them into pulp. Jackson, secretive as always, also held it close, but he made a mistake. He transcribed a copy to send to his brother-in-law Harvey Hill so the latter would know that Jackson was aware that Hill's unit was reassigned to Longstreet. When a copy also arrived from Lee's adjutant, one of Hill's staff decided to keep it for a souvenir. Meanwhile, he used it as a wrapper for three cigars in his pocket.

On Saturday morning, September 13th, two soldiers of McClellan's advancing Union army, on a rest break in a recent Confederate campsite near Frederick, noticed an envelope lying nearby. Inside were three cigars wrapped in an official-looking paper. In short order, the paper was carried up the chain of command. McClellan was exultant, for here was the opportunity to overwhelm Lee's divided forces segment by segment. The war would be over — won. McClellan remarked to one of his brigadiers: "Here is a paper with which if I cannot whip Bobby Lee I will be willing to go home."

Well, as everyone knows, it didn't turn out quite that way either. Late that night Lee was informed that McClellan had a copy of Special Orders 191, and he moved quickly to counter that disadvantage. But the Federal pressure, based on knowledge of the Confederate's precarious state, dashed Lee's plans for an invasion of Pennsylvania and all that he had hoped would follow. Now he had to extricate his army from Maryland and return to Virginia. In the days that followed, culminating in the bloody battle at Antietam, Lee succeeded by virtue of the courageous battling of his outnumbered troops and the overly cautious tactics of McClellan who failed to press fully the advantage gained from possession of Special Orders 191.

While Lee's invasion might not have succeeded in any event, it is certain that the breach of security involving Special Orders 191 did alter the course of the war, and, perhaps, American history.

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